Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MAP NOTICES.

BY

HENRY GANNETT.

Atlas of United States.

Since the issuance of the last BULLETIN the U. S. Geological Survey has issued seventeen sheets of the United States Atlas. These are as follows: in western Maine there are three, Sebago, Norway and Bridgton, representing a region of glacial hills and lakes. The relief is strong, rising in the Saddleback Hills to 1,400 feet above sea-level.

In Vermont and eastern New York are four sheets: Equinox, in the Green Mountains, which rise here in Equinox Mountain to 3,816 feet; Stratford, in the eastern part of Vermont, and Castleton and Hoosick Falls sheets, in the broken hill country about the borders of the two States.

In New York is one sheet only, Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. It includes the Lake Placid and much of the Ausable country, Wilmington Notch and Mt. Whiteface.

In western Texas there are seven sheets, all on the two-mile scale. They represent about 5,500 square miles of that strange Trans-Pecos region, a region of broad, level, arid valleys, separated by irregular trachyte mountains, volcanic outflows, greatly eroded. These sheets bear names: Valentine, Chispa, San Carlos, Ruidoso, Fort Davis, Eagle Mountain and Shafter. In all this region there is scarcely a flowing stream, except the Rio Grande.

In Colorado there is one sheet—Rico—representing on the mile scale the western slope of the San Juan Mountains, and including the mining district of Rico.

In western Oregon is one sheet—Roseburg—scale 1:125,000. This represents a broken country, drained by Umpqua River, and forming part of the great general depression between the Cascade Range and Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Ranges on the west.

During the past year the General Land Office has published a new edition of its general map of the United States. On this edition have been printed the boundaries of the original territory of the United States and the several accessions of territory. We

regret to see here a repetition of the old error of including Oregon in the Louisiana purchase.

This office has published also the following State maps:

Montana..... Scale 12 miles to one inch.
New Mexico.....Scale 12 miles to one inch.
Louisiana.....Scale 12 miles to one inch.
Arkansas .....Scale 10 miles to one inch.

During the year 1896 the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has published and republished a great many charts. Among the new publications a large proportion relate to Alaskan coasts. We note among them many upon large scales, published by photolithography. We note also the increasing use of contours for expressing relief in place of hachures. The principal of their publications are the following:

Boston Harbor, Massachusetts. New chart from re-survey. Scale 1:20,000, in contours of 20 feet. Photolithograph; price 50 cents.—Kennebec River, Maine, from re-survey; published in three sheets. Scale 1:10,000. Photolithograph; price 50 cents each.—Coast Chart No. 114, Newport, R. I., to Plum Island, including Block Island Sound. A new chart on scale 1:80,000, relief by contours of 20 feet. Price 50 cents.—East River, New York, from Throg Neck to Randall's Island. Scale 1:10,000. Photolithograph; price 50 cents.—Harbor Charts, Santa Barbara Islands, California.—Anacapa Island and east end of Santa Cruz Island. Scale 1:30,000.—Prisoners' Harbor, Santa Cruz Island. Scale 1:20,000.—Southeast Anchorage, San Clemente Island. Scale 1:30,000.—Cutler Harbor, San Clemente Island. Scale 1:20,000.—Northwest Harbor, San Clemente Island. Scale 1:20,000. Relief is expressed by hachures; photolithograph, price 25 cents.—Noyo Anchorage and Approaches. Scale 1:10,000. Relief is expressed by contours; photolithograph; price 50 cents.—Santa Monica Bay, California. Scale 1:40,000; relief expressed by contours; price 25 cents.—Coquille River Entrance, Oregon. Scale 1:10,000; photolithograph; price 25 cents.—Umpqua River Entrance, Oregon. Scale 1:20,000; relief expressed by contours; photolithograph; price 20 cents.—Northwest Coast of North America and Inland Passages from Olympia, Washington, to Mount St. Elias, Alaska. Scale 1:1,200,000; price 50 cents. This map, the first edition of which was published in 1891, has been gradually filling up with details as surveys have progressed in this region.—Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands; two sheets. Scale 1:1,200,000; relief expressed by hachures; price 50 cents.—Saint Michael's Bay, Alaska. Scale 1:20,000; relief expressed by con-

tours; photolithograph; price 50 cents.—Simonds Bay, Sitka Sound, Alaska. Scale 1:1200; relief by contours; photolithograph; price 10 cents.—Gambier Bay, Southeast Alaska. Scale 1:40,000; photolithograph; price 25 cents.—Mole Harbor, Southeast Alaska. Scale 1:20,000; photolithograph; price 25 cents.—General Chart of Alaska. Scale 1:3,600,000; relief is expressed by hachures; photolithograph; price 50 cents. This is a republication of the Coast Survey Chart of Alaska, which is gradually filling up with details as the work of exploration progresses.

The publications of the Hydrographic Office during the past year have been numerous, and we note particularly among them one new departure in the publications of that office, consisting of charts of the Great Lakes, compiled from charts of the United States Lake Survey, supplemented by revisions by naval officers. Among these the following may be mentioned:

Green Bay and Approaches, Wisconsin; price $1.25.—South Chicago. Scale 1:31,680; price $1.00.—Detroit River from Bar Point to Mamajuda Light House.—Pelée Passage, Lake Erie. Scale 1:15,000; price $1.50.—Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, from Parry Sound to French River; price $1.00.

Another departure is the republication from the work of the Coast Survey, of charts of the Atlantic Coast, of which the following have been issued:

Atlantic Coast from Bell Island to New York; price $1.00. The list of charts of foreign countries published by the Hydrographic Office is long. The titles of many of them are as follows:

West Coast of Vancouver Island from Barclay Sound to Nootka Sound. Copy from British Admiralty Chart; price $1.00.—Anchorages on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, Hecate Cove, Entrance Anchorage, Koprino Harbor, Stamp Harbor. Copy from British Admiralty Charts; price 25 cents.—West Coast of Lower California, from Abreojos Point to Cape San Lázaro. Relief expressed by contours; price $1.25.—Hospital Bight, Honduras Bay, Guatemala; price 50 cents.—Port Livingston and Approaches to Dulce River, Honduras Bay, Guatemala; price 75 cents.—Barranca and Supe Bays, Peru, from the British Survey. Relief by hachures; price 25 cents.—Santa Catharina Island, Brazil. Relief by hachures; price $1.25.—Esmeralda Cove, Chile; price 25 cents.—Lobos, Pescadores and Piojo Coves, Chile; price 25 cents.—Port Corral, Chile, from the Chilean Survey; price 25 cents.—Anchorages in Tierra del Fuego; price 25 cents.—Anna Pink Bay, Chile. Relief by hachures; from a British Survey; price 25 cents.—Port Low and Melinca,

Chile; price 50 cents.—Port San Pedro, Sheep and Small Coves and Port Montt, Chile; price 25 cents.—Huentelauquen Cove and River Maule Entrance, Chile; price 25 cents.—Vallenar Road and San Andres Bay, Chile; price 25 cents.—Anchorages in Patagonia, Chile, Port Chico, Port Choros and Port Grande; price 25 cents.—Anchorages between Gulf of Trinidad and Gulf of Peñas, Patagonia, Chile; price 25 cents.—Anchorages in Magellan Strait, from British Surveys; price 50 cents.—Anchorages in Magellan Strait; price 25 cents.—Table Bay, South Africa; from British Surveys; 75 cents.—Mersina Roadstead, Mediterranean, Asia Minor; price 25 cents.—Mitsukue Minato, Japan; from Japanese surveys; relief by hachures; price 25 cents.—Owashi Wan (Rodney Bay), Japan; from a British survey; relief by hachures; price 25 cents.—Pacific Ocean on Mercator's Projection, showing lines of equal magnetic declination; price $1.25.

Mount Desert Island, Maine. Scale 1:125,000. Compiled by Waldron Bates, Edward L. Rand and Herbert Jacques, 1896.

The topography and hydrography have been taken from the chart of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, relief being shown by contours, with intervals of 40 feet. There is little change from the original chart, except in the addition of roads, houses and place names.

Southern Alps of New Zealand, from the latest Government Survey, with additions by E. A. Fitzgerald. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.

This map accompanies Fitzgerald's "Climbs in New Zealand Alps." It represents an area of the South Island of approximately 30 miles square, comprising a portion of the high mountain region, a region whose peaks reach to nearly 12,000 feet and whose higher valleys are filled by glaciers. Indeed, the extent of the glaciers in these mountains is surprising. The latitude is but 43° to 44° south, yet here glaciers extend downward to altitudes less than 2,500 feet, and several are of great length, Tasman Glacier being fully twelve miles long. Relief is expressed by shading.

Of the general map of the Netherlands, scale 1:125,000, 25 sheets have appeared. These show relief by hachures, and many cultural and cadastral details.

Of the great map of Austria-Hungary, on the scale of 1:75,000, 98 sheets have been issued. These show relief by hachures. A reduction of this map is being published on a scale of 1:200,000, on which relief is shown by crayon shading, and which represents the distribution of woodland. Of this 26 sheets have been issued.

Map of British Columbia, compiled by direction of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., 1895, scale 15 miles to one inch. Relief is expressed by crayon shading. This is probably the best map of British Columbia extant, embodying all that was known concerning the country at the time of publication.

The State Survey of Wurtemberg has issued three sheets bearing the names Cannstadt, Leonberg and Lorch. As in the other sheets of the series, the scale is 1:25,000, and relief is expressed by contours.

The Survey of Mexico has republished two of the three sheets heretofore issued. These are upon the scale of 1:100,000, and relief is expressed by contours at intervals of 50 metres. The work, especially in the mountain regions, has the appearance of being rather sketchy.

The French Survey of Tunis, carried on under the Service Géographique de l'Armée, has issued two sheets upon a scale of 1:50,000, on which relief is expressed by hachures.

The French Survey of Algeria, carried on under the same auspices as above, has issued fifteen sheets upon a scale of 1:50,000, in hachures, and four sheets upon a scale of 1:200,000, also in hachures.

The same Survey has issued maps of a large part of northern Africa, in seven sheets, upon a scale of 1:2,000,000. Relief is expressed by hachures. These maps represent much of the western half of the Sahara, and the forested region lying south thereof.

Bodensee Karte, scale 1:50,000; relief both of the land and of the lake bottoms is expressed by contour lines at intervals of 10 metres. This beautiful map in two sheets is the joint work of the neighboring states of Switzerland and Germany.

Ober-Engadin, scale 1:50,000. This map of a portion of the higher Alps shows the relief by means of hachures and contours with intervals of about 30 metres (about 100 feet). The expression of relief is very effective.

Schaffhausen, scale 1:25,000. Relief is expressed by contours at intervals of 10 metres, the region represented being a low rolling country.

Two sheets of the geological map of France have been issued, viz: Dijon and Castellane. The base of this geological map is the Staff map, upon a scale of 1:80,000, with relief expressed by hachures. Descriptive text accompanies the map.

The Geological Survey of Austria-Hungary has issued five sheets, the base of which is the military map, on a scale of 1:75,000; relief

is expressed by hachures. The colors upon some of these sheets might be criticised as being too heavy to allow easy reading of the topographic features.

Geologische Special-Karte des Grossherzogthums Baden in three sheets; scale 1:25,000. The relief of the base is expressed by contours.

Carte Géologique Internationale De l'Europe.

The International Geological Congress, which met at Boulogne in 1881, for agreeing upon a scheme of colors for use in representing the succession of geological formation, decided to prepare and publish a geological map of Europe to illustrate the use of this color scheme. The scale decided upon was 1:1,500,000, or very nearly twenty-four miles to an inch. The whole of Europe was to be constructed upon one projection, and this to be cut into rectangular sheets without regard to projection lines, each sheet being 488 millimetres high, and 546 millimetres broad. The plan contemplated 49 such sheets. The compilation of this map was placed in the hands of MM. Beyrich and Hauchecorne.

The topographic base, which is simply a drainage map, has been drawn by Prof. H. Kiepert, at Berlin, from the most recent materials, and has been lithographed in the Lithographic Institute of Berlin. The geological coloring is laid down, as far as possible, from the original geological maps of the various countries. This work has, however, been retarded greatly by the fact that many countries have undertaken a revision of their geological maps, being incited thereto by this project, and it was regarded as desirable to await the results of this revision.

Thus, although undertaken in 1881, it was only in 1894, thirteen years later, that the first part, comprising six sheets of the map, was issued. These six sheets comprise Belgium, the Netherlands, northern Germany, Russian Poland and Iceland. A second part, comprising five sheets, was issued in 1896. These include the Iberian Peninsula, with most of France and parts of Italy, together with the northern part of Algeria and Tunis, in Africa.

Upon this map forty-nine color distinctions are made. For Quaternary, Pliocene, Miocene, Oligocene and Eocene, light yellows are employed; for Cretaceous, green; for the Jurassic formations, blues; for the Trias, purples; Permian, browns; Carboniferous, grays; Devonian, browns again; Silurian, blue-gray; Cambrian, gray; Schists and Gneisses, shades of pink; for Granites, Porphyries and Trachytes, heavy reds are used; for Basalts, Diabases, etc.,

dark purples, and for volcanic matter, lava, tufa, cinders and scoria, oranges. The preponderance of heavy body tints in many localities, especially those where volcanic rocks abound, makes the map difficult to read. It is measurably deficient in datum points, since very little culture is shown, thus affording few points or lines for the location of the color areas.

One very important result flowing from the preparation of this map will undoubtedly consist in the correlation throughout large areas of geological formations which have never heretofore been properly identified.

Carta Idrografica del Bacino del Fiume Volturno e del Litorale fra i Fiumi Garigliano e Tusciano.—Carta Idrografica del Fiume Sele.—Scala di 1: 250,000.

The above hydrographic maps of Italian river basins represent, besides the natural stream courses, the irrigation systems, springs of pure and of mineral waters, and a classification of the surface rocks, in accordance with their degree of permeability to water. Gauging stations and stations for the measurement of rainfall are indicated.

Carta delle Strade Ferrate Italiane 1897, redatta e pubblicata per cura dell' Istituto Cartografico Italiano.—Roma, Scala di 1: 1,500,000.

A railroad map of Italy, showing the lines in operation, under construction, projected, etc.—The Italian Cartographic Institute has also issued a most elaborate progress map of its cadastral surveys, showing by departments on a scale of 1: 1,000,000, by colors the progress made in each of the several operations of survey, from the trigonometric reconnoissance to the completion of the map and the classification of lands. These sheets before us show: in the Compartimento di Firenze, the Circoli di Ancona Firenze Pisa e Roma, and the Circolo di Cagliari; in the Compartimenti di Napoli, the Circoli di Bari e Napoli, and the Circolo di Palermo; the Compartimenti di Torino, Milano and Venezia. The work seems to have been completed for only a small portion of the kingdom.

Carta della Pianta di Roma, redatta su quella pubblicata per il Comune di Roma, dall' Istituto Cartografico Italiano. Scala di 1: 8,000.

An excellent map. The scale is sufficiently large to show distinctly, without crowding, all essential details, including streets and street names, public and other prominent buildings, etc.

Schizzo Dimostrativo della Regione Compresa tra Massaua-Adua-Cassala. Scala 1:333,000.

This map, or sketch, as the title gives it, published by the Italian Cartographic Institute, represents an area of about 32,000 square miles in northeastern Africa, including much of the mountainous region of Abyssinia, in which the Italian troops were handled so roughly by the Abyssinians.

Relief is expressed by crayon shading, and routes of travel by red lines.

Die Grenzen der Unbekannten Polargebiete von A. Supan.

This map, which accompanies an article by Supan in *Petermanns Geographische Mittheilungen* for 1897, *Heft 1*, contrasts, upon a map of the Arctic regions, the present limits of the unknown in the Arctic and the Antarctic regions. This contrast may be summarized by the statement that the unknown regions about the two Poles are in area in the proportion of 5 to 21.4, *i. e.*, about the South Pole the unknown regions are more than four times as extensive as those about the North Pole. The unknown area about the North Pole is equal to that of European Russia, while that about the South Pole is in extent twice that of all Europe.

In the areas included by the limits of the unknown upon this map there is but one place where the Antarctic limits overlap the Arctic limits. Here for a space of about 30° of longitude the South Pole has been approached more nearly than the North Pole. This lies between longitude 164° west and 162° east. The unexplored area in the Antarctic at present is practically equal to the unexplored area in the Arctic two hundred years ago. During the past one hundred years the progress of discovery, as represented by the area redeemed from the unknown, has been somewhat greater in the southern than in the northern zone, both when measured in square miles and in advance toward the Pole. This, however, is an illustration rather of the backwardness of exploration in the Antarctic than of greater activity and success in that region.

Examining the line which separates the known from the unknown in the Arctic Ocean, we see that north of Asia a great breadth of the ocean has been explored, ranging in width from 15° to 5° of latitude, while north of North America, on the other hand, the limit of the unknown follows the coast very closely.

In Antarctic regions we find the limit of the unknown following, during most of its route, very closely a parallel of latitude, viz.: the Antarctic Circle. In two places notable advances have been

made beyond it, that by Wendell in 1829, who broke through in longitude 35° west to a point in approximate latitude 75°, and Ross in 1842, who in longitude 163° west reached a latitude exceeding 77°. These explorers seem to have been specially favored by open seasons, and thus were enabled to break through the ice barrier which other explorers have encountered.

BOOK NOTICES.

Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in Philology, Literature and Archæology, Vol. VI. Researches upon the Antiquity of Man in the Delaware Valley and the Eastern United States. By Henry C. Mercer, Curator of the Museum of American and Prehistoric Archæology at the University of Pennsylvania, 1897. Ginn & Company, Agents for the United States, Canada and England, 9–13 Tremont Place, Boston, U. S. A. Max Niemeyer, Agent for the Continent of Europe, Halle a/S., Germany. (*To subscribers, $2.00.*)

The places explored by Mr. Mercer were: an argillite quarry and blade workshop in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; an Indian ossuary on the Choptank River, Maryland; aboriginal shell heaps on York River, Maine; a rock-shelter, known as the Indian House, in Bucks County, Pa.; and Durham Cave, in the same county.

The archæological specimens, known in England as Drift implements and in America as Trenton gravel specimens, *paleoliths*, or *turtle-backs*, are associated with the earliest stage of human development. Discussion has at last established a distinction, in comparison with which other criteria of age are insignificant; the distinction, that is, between those found in place in a geological stratum that proved their age, and those found on the surface.

With regard to the latter Mr. Mercer declares, on the evidence of sites examined in various parts of the United States, that the geologically modern Indian made, or could have made, them all.

The detailed account of the examination of the Argillite Quarry and Blade Workshop on the Delaware fills fifty pages, and reaches the following conclusion:

. . . the remains found were, after all, scanty. All referred to the Indian. No token of an antecedent race was discovered, either on the exposed native rock, upon the hills above, or on the beaches below.

The ossuary on the Choptank River is referred to the end of the